

DAILY KENTUCKY YEOMAN.

GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

Gentlemen of the Senate and House of Representatives:

Better informed as you are in regard to the wishes of your constituents, in the particular localities from which you come, I have considered it to be my duty, under that provision of the Constitution which requires of me, from time to time, to give information to the Legislature, and in compliance with the request of some valued friends of your honorable body, to make a few suggestions in regard to the condition of the State and of public affairs. A revolutionary provisional government has been formed in Southern Kentucky, within the lines of the Confederate armies, embracing nearly one third of the counties in the State. Within this boundary no revenue can be collected, and the laws are set at defiance. Its success must depend upon the triumph or defeat of the vast armies in the field. The law provides amply against such a rebellion, but I have no power to quell it. The Constitution designed I should have but I find myself without arms, without money, without men—without the means and the power to put it down. The Legislature have transferred all the resources of the State, to meet the emergency, into the hands of a Military Board and the Federal army. To them, then, will the people look for the suppression of the rebellion.

There is no disguising the fact that the people are suffering seriously in every quarter of the State for the want of means to meet their engagements. Trade is stopped in a great measure, and even what produce finds its way to market is sold at ruinous sacrifices. In regions over which the contending armies have passed, large amounts of property have been taken or destroyed, the country has been made desolate, and large numbers of the people who were contented, comfortable, and independent, are suffering for the necessities of life; their fences have been destroyed, their stock and provisions taken, so that many cannot make a crop this year; add to this that many persons have been frightened or dragged from their homes and suffering families. The laws are silent or cannot be executed. Universal gloom and distress pervade these regions. Families are divided and broken up, and each has its wrongs or its woes to relate. Starvation stares many in the face. In other and more highly favored districts, no property of any description can be sold at one third of its former value. The people are much in debt. They would gladly pay, if their property would bring anything like a reasonable price; but owing to the great reduction in the circulation of the banks from thirteen to five millions of dollars within a year or two; owing to the enormous war debt which must be met by an increase of taxation, the destruction of property and of confidence, the withdrawal of the funds by capitalists, and the consequent fall in prices, the great indebtedness of our people, and the opening of the courts, bankruptcy and ruin stare them in the face unless they get relief. I am free to say I think they ought to have it, and I will cheerfully co-operate with you in the passage of such relief measures as may be consistent with the Constitution.

To be just to the creditor and relieve the debtor is the difficulty. It is a most perplexing question. As a general thing, the relief laws heretofore passed have proved disastrous to those whom they were intended to benefit. Especially have we a warning from the measures adopted in the old relief and anti-slavery times in Kentucky; but the people cannot pay much more than their taxes now, much less their debts, without bankruptcy.

The Springfield Republican is one of the leading Administration prints in New England, and is politically opposed to Mr. Bright—a fact which makes its admission more important in this connection. It is a just answer to the contemptible pretext that was hunted up by the majority of the Senate to justify his expulsion. The Albany (N. Y.) Argus and Atlas well says:

"Long after the 1st of March, the New England merchants were driving a busy trade in rifles and gunpowder with South Carolina and all Secessionists. Greeley was advocating the right of Secession. Seward was entertaining the Southern Commissioners with promises to evacuate Sumter. Harvey kept up secret communication with the rebels, and was rewarded with the appointment to Portugal; and the Administration took the ground that 'no one was hurt,' or would be hurt, by the withdrawal of the Southern States.

"Then why was Bright singled out for expulsion?"

We will answer the Argus. His ancestors were Democratic, and the majority desired to humiliate and insult the organization which had elected him to the Senate.

[From the Cincinnati Enquirer.]

Expulsion of Bright.

Speaking of the expulsion of Senator Bright, upon the charge of having written a letter to President Davis on the 1st of March, 1861, the Springfield Republican says:

"Our manufacturers of guns, powder, military equipments and stores, were equally involved, and up to the very moment when war actually broke upon the astonished country, were freely supplying the rebels with the means of destroying the Government, and without any compunctions of conscience, or the least idea that they were engaged in treasonable work. We admit the force to be true of these well-known facts, and confess that we are taught by them not to judge too rigidly the words or the conduct of any man previous to the outbreak of hostilities, which almost no one then believed would ever occur."

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How Great Britain Treated the Negroes in the Revolution.

As the powers that seem to be at a loss to know what to do with the slaves, and can not comprehend that every slave left at work on the plantations enables one more white man to join the rebel army, and thereby becomes as potent as the white man for the overthrow of our Government, we copy a proclamation of Sir Henry Clinton showing how the English disposed of such cases. We find it in an old paper called The Royal Gazette, dated New York, December 18, 1779. "Published by James Livingston, Printer to his Most Excellent Majesty."

HIS EXCELLENCY

SIR HENRY CLINTON, K. B., General and Commander-in-Chief of His Majesty's Forces, within the Colonies lying on the Atlantic Ocean, from Novia Scotia to West Florida, inclusive, &c., &c., &c.

PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, The Enemy have adopted a practice of enrolling among their Troops; I do give Notice, That all NIGROES taken in Arms, or upon any military duty, shall be purchased for the public service at a stated Price, the Money to be paid to the Captors.

But I do most strictly forbid any person to sell or claim Right over any Negro the property of a Rebel who may take Refuge with any part of this Army; and I do promise to doffraud their creditors.

Numerous are the difficulties that environ the subject, I had hoped that this question would have been answered previous to your last adjournment, in the passage of some constitutional relief measure, satisfactory to the people; but in this was sadly disappointed; and had it not been that you were soon to meet again, and wishing to avoid the expense incurred in the call of another extra session of the Legislature, at a time when we should most rigidly economise, diminish our expenditures, and husband all our resources, much as I am opposed to relief laws under ordinary circumstances in a time of peace, I would have thought myself justified in calling you back without delay to legislate upon this subject.

Whether two-thirds valuation law, applied to personal, as to real estate, or a further suspension of the courts, or some other mode of relief, be the remedy, I forbear at this time to suggest, for the reason that a Treasury note bill is now pending before Congress, making paper money a legal tender for debts. Unconstitutional as I believe this bill to be, and much as I depurate its passage, it is confidently believed by its friends, that it will prove a sovereign panacea for our financial ills, and afford the debtor all the relief he needs, in the immediate advance in his property, from the excessive issues of a depreciated currency. I am sure, I think it fair to conclude that the creditor is entitled to a lien upon all the property of his debtor for the payment of his debt, and after that has been honestly surrendered, at such a time as this, he is entitled to a full discharge from the payment of the remainder. Every honest man will pay to the utmost farthing, if ever he becomes able.

The Secretary of the Treasury of the United States, by an act approved July 27th,

■ THE CONFEDERATE STEAMER VANDERBILT. A Washington dispatch to the Philadelphia Gazette says:

The rumored running of the Mississippi blockade by the rebel steamer Vanderbilt is confirmed. She left the port of Havana the latter part of December, and after a run of about one week landed her cargo, passengers and mails in New Orleans. Her cargo, it is said, consisted of powder, clothing, and miscellaneous articles, which were taken into Havana by a sailing vessel, from Nassau, and then transhipped on the Vanderbilt. As the Vanderbilt did not leave New Orleans for Havana until early in December, she has thus made the run safely out and back, with a valuable cargo each way, in about one month.

Meeting in Marion County.

At a meeting of the citizens of Marion county, held in Lebanon, Ky., on Monday, the 3d day of February, 1862, (being County Court day,) James A. Jarboe, Esq., was called to the chair, and H. H. Hughes appointed Secretary.

The chair appointed the following gentlemen a committee to draft resolutions expressive of the sense of the meeting: E. A. Graves, Esq., Col. R. A. Burton, and Wm. P. Ballard, Esq., who, after retiring, reported to the meeting the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, The present extraordinary condition of the country, in a business and financial point of view, seems to imperatively require that the Legislature of Kentucky, soon to meet in the Capitol of the State, should adopt some efficient relief measure, in order to avert civil strife and avoid general bankruptcy among the business and industrial classes of the people of Kentucky; therefore, be it

Resolved, That while we are not wedded to any particular plan of relief, so that it is efficient and adequate to the purposes in view, we would, nevertheless, suggest that it might be afforded in a well arranged valuation law, having reference always to the valuation of property when the debt was originally created; or the continuation of the law enacted in May last; or in providing by law that when a judgment is rendered against a party, the execution for twenty per cent. of the amount of the judgment may issue, and be governed by exactly the law as now governs and applies to execution; that in four months from the rendition of the judgment another execution for twenty per cent. of the judgment may issue and run the same routine as the first execution; and in four months from the issuing of the last execution let another issue of the same kind be issued, and so on every four months, from the time the last execution is issued, until the judgment is exhausted or satisfied. We believe that the interests of the creditor class are as much, or ought to be interested in such well digested plan of this kind as the debtor class.

Be it further resolved, That at a time when nearly all values of every kind of property are destroyed by revolution and civil war, it is a principle of axiomatic importance that in every well regulated government there must exist a controlling and paramount power, competent to all purposes of government and the well being of society; that to this all other lodgments of power must be subordinate and amenable, and that when the general markets of the country are not accessible to the farmer, producer, and tradesman, and there is uncertainty as it regards the business and future growth of the country, statesmanship, sound policy, and the good of the country alike require that some efficient relief measure ought to be accorded to the people of the country.

Resolved, That our Senator and Representatives be instructed and requested to use all honorable exertions to carry out the policy embodied in the foregoing resolutions.

Resolved, That the Louisville Journal and Democrat, Frankfort Yeoman and Commonwealth, and Central Kentuckian, be requested to publish the proceedings of this meeting.

On motion, the meeting adjourned.

JAMES A. JARBOE, President.

H. H. HUGHES, Secretary.

[From the Knoxville (Tenn.) Register, Feb. 2.]

Whereabouts of Crittenden and His Rebels.

This officer now has his headquarters at Gainesboro', on the Cumberland river. From a member of General Carroll's brigade, who left there on Tuesday night last, we learn that the force there is perfectly organized, the camp in good order and in the receipt of ample supplies. The enemy have not crossed the river at Mill Spring, with the exception of small parties of skirmishers. They seem to be deterred by a well founded dread of a flank movement by our forces. A list of the killed and wounded on our side has been made out at headquarters, and we presume will shortly be published. It does not exceed three hundred, and it is now pretty well ascertained that the enemy's loss was much above that number.

Gainesboro' is the capital of Jackson county, Tenn. It is situated on the left bank of the Cumberland river. It has a court-house and several stores and dwelling. It is one hundred miles from the battle-field at Mill Spring, and twenty miles south of the Tennessee line.

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Dr. Cheever preached an emancipation sermon in the Hall of the House of Representatives at Washington yesterday (Sunday). Why this blatant, who has preached against the Constitution and the Union for years, is not afforded board and lodging at Fort Lafayette with other Disunionists before this, we can not conceive.

Chelmsford Plain Dealer.

The Rev. Dr. Cheever is an Abolition divine, and as such has an exclusive right to denounce the Union and the Constitution. Being an Abolitionist, of course he can say and do what he pleases without molestation.

C. Eng.

THE FROG.

Of all the funniest things that live. In woodland, marsh, or bog, The frog is the king, or the air, The fawn is the fly.

The frog—the scientificest Of Nature's handy-work; The frog that neither walks or runs, But goes it with a jerk.

With pants and coat of bottle-green, A yellow fancy vest,

He plunges into mud and mire, Who dares to stand up?

Who dares to stand up? (As Paddy Quin once said.)

And for conveniences sake, he wears His eyes atop his head.

You see him sitting on a log.

Above the "wasps' den," You feel inclined to say— "Old chap, Just look before you leap!"

You may as well come to him on your ugly-looking way up.

But are you get it half way up, Adown he goes— "Ker-chug."

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THE CROWNED FROG.

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OFFICIAL

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Proclamation by the Governor.
WHEREAS, The following resolutions, viz
WHEREAS, Kentucky has been invaded by
the forces of the so-called Confederate States,
and the commanders of the forces so invading
the State have insolently prescribed the con-
ditions upon which they will withdraw, thus
insulting the dignity of the State by demand-
ing terms to which Kentucky cannot listen
without dishonor; therefore,

1. Be it resolved by the General Assembly
of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, That the
invaders must be expelled; inasmuch as they
are now in Kentucky Federal troops assem-
bled for the purpose of preserving the tranqu-
ility of the State, and of defending and pro-
tecting the people of Kentucky in the peaceful
enjoyment of their lives and property, it is—

2. Further resolved, That General Robert
Anderson, a native Kentuckian, who has been
appointed to the command of the Department of
Cumberland, be requested to take instant
command, with authority and power from
this Commonwealth to call out a volunteer
force in Kentucky for the purpose of repelling
the invaders from our soil.

3. Resolved, That in using the means which
duty and honor require shall be used to expel
the invaders from the soil of Kentucky, no
citizen shall be molested on account of his
political opinions; that no citizens' property
shall be taken or confiscated because of
such opinions, nor shall any slave be set
free by any military commander, and that all
peaceable citizens and their families are enti-
tled to, and shall receive the fullest protection
of the Government in the enjoyment of their
lives, their liberties and their property.

4. Resolved, That His Excellency, the Governor
of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, be
requested to give all the aid in his power to
accomplish the end desired by these resolutions,
and that he call out so much of the military
force of the State under his command, as may
be necessary therefore, and that he place the
same under the command of Gen. Thomas L.
Crittenden.

5. Resolved, That the patriotism of every
Kentuckian is invoked, and is confidently re-
lied upon to give active aid in the defense of
the Commonwealth. Have this day been passed by both Houses of
the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, the Governor's objections thereto
to the contrary notwithstanding, and are therefore the law of the land, I do hereby issue this
my proclamation, enjoining all officers and citizens of this State to render obedience to all
the requirements of said resolutions, and in
obedience thereto, I have ordered Gen. Thomas L. Crittenden to execute the purposes con-
templated by said resolutions; and I hereby require all citizens of Kentucky subject to
military duty to obey the call which the said
Gen. Crittenden may make upon them in ac-
cordance with the provisions of said resolutions.

In testimony whereof, I, BERIAH
MAGOFFIN, Governor of the
Commonwealth of Kentucky, have
hereunto subscribed my name and caused the
seal of the State to be affixed. Done at Frankfort, this 20th day of Septem-
ber, in the year of our Lord 1861, and in the
70th year of the Commonwealth.

By the Governor: B. MAGOFFIN.
THOS. B. MONROE, Jr., Secretary of State.
By Jas. W. TATE, Assistant Secretary.

Proclamation by the Governor.

WHEREAS, The following act of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, cordially approved by me on the 20th instant, is the law of the land, I think proper, in the exercise of my executive duties, to make the same promptly known to the public, as I do hereby, and I do earnestly enjoin all citizens and residents of this State to be obedient to all the requirements of the law, to the end that the human and noble purposes of the Legislature may be faithfully effected. The said act of the General Assembly is as follows:

Resolving for the peace and quiet of the government of this Commonwealth.

WHEREAS, The people of Kentucky have, from the beginning, ardently desired and still
with the hope that they may not be involved in the unnatural, prevailing, civil strife
that Kentucky, as she has been, is willing, and ready to interpose her friendly
mediation in advancing the cause of peace and
conciliation alike to noble and just to all; but as her wishes to mediate and restore
harmony may not avail at present, and it is de-
sirable that the people in the meantime, should act in harmony, and be at peace
among themselves, so that, if they shall be
involved in war, they will, as far as possible,
relieve and palliate its calamities; therefore

Resolved by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, That if collisions between hostile armies shall take place within our territory, that it is most earnestly recommended to the people of Kentucky not to engage in said strife amongst themselves, on account of differences of political opinions; that it is the duty of the people to be obedient to the civil authorities, and respect in times of war as well as peace, all the rights guaranteed to every citizen by the Constitution and laws of the land, that all good citizens, however they may differ in political opinions, should unite in protecting each other in their rights, of life, liberty, and property, against all and every invasion thereby of unlawful rads, mobs, marauding bands or other evil disposed persons, and aid the civil authorities in arresting all such persons and bringing them before the courts for trial.

Resolved, That we, the Representatives of the present General Assembly hereby pledge ourselves to a strict observance of the foregoing resolutions, and earnestly recommend a like observance by all the people of the State of Kentucky.

In testimony whereof, I, BERIAH
MAGOFFIN, Governor of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, have hereunto subscribed my name and caused the seal of the State to be affixed. Done at Frankfort, this 23d day of September, in the year of our Lord 1861, and in the 70th year of the Commonwealth.

By the Governor: B. MAGOFFIN.
THOS. B. MONROE, Jr., Secretary of State.
By Jas. W. TATE, Assistant Secretary.

Proclamation by the Governor.

In obedience to the enjoined joint resolution, adopted by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, the Government of the Confederate States, of Tennessee, and all others concerned, are hereby informed that "Kentucky expects the Confederate, or Tennessee troops, to be withdrawn from her soil unconditionally."

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my name, and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed. Done at Frankfort, this 18th day of September, A. D. 1861, and in the 70th year of the Commonwealth.

By the Governor: B. MAGOFFIN.
THOS. B. MONROE, Jr., Secretary of State.
By Jas. W. TATE, Assistant Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE MILITARY BOARD
FRANKFORT, Oct. 12, 1861.

THE Commanding General in the State of Kentucky has decided to concur with the General Government to accept no troops except those enlisted for three years, unless sooner discharged. This Board has decided to incur no farther expense in recruiting troops monthly. All such recruits will therefore be inducted into the service for three years.

J. B. TEMPLE,
Frankfort Military Board.

OFFICIAL

Proclamation by the Governor.
WHEREAS, The following Act, to-wit:

1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, That as the soil of the State of Kentucky has been invaded by armed forces, acting under the authority of the so-called Confederate States; therefore, for the purpose of repelling said invasion, the Governor of the State of Kentucky is hereby directed to issue his proclamation forthwith, calling out not less than forty thousand soldiers, residents and citizens of Kentucky, between the ages of eighteen and forty-five years, to be mustered into the service of this Commonwealth for any term of service not less than twelve months nor more than three years, from the time they were mustered into service, unless sooner discharged.

2. Further resolved, That General Robert Anderson, a native Kentuckian, who has been appointed to the command of the Department of Cumberland, be requested to take instant command, with authority and power from this Commonwealth to call out a volunteer force in Kentucky for the purpose of repelling the invaders from our soil.

3. Resolved, That in using the means which duty and honor require shall be used to expel the invaders from the soil of Kentucky, no citizen shall be molested on account of his political opinions; that no citizens' property shall be taken or confiscated because of such opinions, nor shall any slave be set free by any military commander, and that all peaceable citizens and their families are entitled to, and shall receive the fullest protection of the Government in the enjoyment of their lives, their liberties and their property.

4. Resolved, That His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, be requested to give all the aid in his power to accomplish the end desired by these resolutions, and that he call out so much of the military force of the State under his command, as may be necessary therefore, and that he place the same under the command of Gen. Thomas L. Crittenden.

5. Resolved, That the patriotism of every Kentuckian is invoked, and is confidently relied upon to give active aid in the defense of the Commonwealth. Have this day been passed by both Houses of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, the Governor's objections thereto to the contrary notwithstanding, and are therefore the law of the land, I do hereby issue this my proclamation, enjoining all officers and citizens of this State to render obedience to all the requirements of said resolutions, and in obedience thereto, I have ordered Gen. Thomas L. Crittenden to execute the purposes contemplated by said resolutions; and I hereby require all citizens of Kentucky subject to military duty to obey the call which the said Gen. Crittenden may make upon them in accordance with the provisions of said resolutions.

In testimony whereof, I, BERIAH
MAGOFFIN, Governor of the
Commonwealth of Kentucky, have
hereunto subscribed my name and caused the
seal of the State to be affixed. Done at Frankfort, this 20th day of September, in the year of our Lord 1861, and in the 70th year of the Commonwealth.

By the Governor: B. MAGOFFIN.
THOS. B. MONROE, Jr., Secretary of State.
By Jas. W. TATE, Assistant Secretary.

Proclamation by the Governor.
WHEREAS, The following act of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, cordially approved by me on the 20th instant, is the law of the land, I think proper, in the exercise of my executive duties, to make the same promptly known to the public, as I do hereby, and I do earnestly enjoin all citizens and residents of this State to be obedient to all the requirements of the law, to the end that the human and noble purposes of the Legislature may be faithfully effected. The said act of the General Assembly is as follows:

Resolving for the peace and quiet of the government of this Commonwealth.

WHEREAS, The people of Kentucky have, from the beginning, ardently desired and still
with the hope that they may not be involved in the unnatural, prevailing, civil strife
that Kentucky, as she has been, is willing, and ready to interpose her friendly
mediation in advancing the cause of peace and
conciliation alike to noble and just to all; but as her wishes to mediate and restore
harmony may not avail at present, and it is de-
sirable that the people in the meantime, should act in harmony, and be at peace
among themselves, so that, if they shall be
involved in war, they will, as far as possible,
relieve and palliate its calamities; therefore

Resolved by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, That if collisions between hostile armies shall take place within our territory, that it is most earnestly recommended to the people of Kentucky not to engage in said strife amongst themselves, on account of differences of political opinions; that it is the duty of the people to be obedient to the civil authorities, and respect in times of war as well as peace, all the rights guaranteed to every citizen by the Constitution and laws of the land, that all good citizens, however they may differ in political opinions, should unite in protecting each other in their rights, of life, liberty, and property, against all and every invasion thereby of unlawful rads, mobs, marauding bands or other evil disposed persons, and aid the civil authorities in arresting all such persons and bringing them before the courts for trial.

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THOS. B. MONROE, Jr., Secretary of State.
By Jas. W. TATE, Assistant Secretary.

Glad News for the Unfortunate!

THE LONG SOUGHT FOR

DISCOVERED AT LAST.

CURES FROM ONE TO THREE DAYS

CHEROKEE REMEDY!

An unfaulning Specific for all Diseases of the Urinary Organs, and a General Alternative and Blood Purifier.

—THIS "REMEDY" CURES WHEN ALL OTHER PREPARATIONS FAIL!—

It is entirely unlike every other Medicine

prescribed for Veneral Diseases, as it contains no

Mineral Poison or Nauscent Drugs, being prepared from Roots, Bark, and Leaves, in the form of a

plaster, or a Liniment, and a Liniment.

It is "natural," and a "remedy" for GONORHEA, (Clap), GLEET, GRAVEL, STRUCTURE, and is especially recommended for FLUORALBUS (Whites in Females); for this complaint it is invaluable.

In testimony whereof, I have here-

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seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed. Done at Frankfort, this 18th day of September, A. D. 1861, and in the 70th year of the Commonwealth.

By the Governor: B. MAGOFFIN.

THOS. B. MONROE, Jr., Secretary of State.

By Jas. W. TATE, Assistant Secretary.

Proclamation by the Governor.

In obedience to the enjoined joint resolution, adopted by the General Assembly of the

Commonwealth of Kentucky, the Government of the Confederate States, of Tennessee, and all others concerned, are hereby informed that "Kentucky expects the Confederate, or Tennessee troops, to be withdrawn from her soil unconditionally."

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By Jas. W. TATE, Assistant Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE MILITARY BOARD

FRANKFORT, Oct. 12, 1861.

THE Commanding General in the State of Kentucky has decided to concur with the

General Government to accept no troops

except those enlisted for three years, unless sooner

discharged. This Board has decided to incur no

further expense in recruiting troops monthly.

All such recruits will therefore be inducted

into the service for three years.

J. B. TEMPLE,

Frankfort Military Board.

20th inst.

Frankfort, Oct. 12, 1861.

WE have made an arrangement with Mr. H.

FRANCIS GATZAT, to take care of the

editors department of the MILITARY BOARD.

Mr. GATZAT, and can promise our subscribers a

first class Agricultural and Family Journal.

The "Journal" is the only Agricultural paper in

the world to be published in the peculiar inter-

ests of this latitude, and we will spare no pains to

make it thoroughly interesting in every depart-

ment of Agricultural literature. Its circulation is

rapidly increasing, and we have found a

greatly increased advertising medium, for those

who desire to sell their products.

FRANCIS GATZAT, Proprietor.

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